

DESPOTISM.

No One's Liberty Should Depend
on Any One Man's Say So.

Judge Lawrence Criticises the Present
Atrocious Children's Law.

He Favors Amendment Allowing Dis-
cretion in Disposing of the Cases.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

7. All proceedings under this act (Sec. 201, Chap. 67, Laws of 1881, and Chap. 46, Laws of 1884), when a commitment shall have been made, shall be subject to review by any court of record, upon petition on the facts and the law, and in such a proceeding the commitment order or judgment may be affirmed or reversed or modified in such manner and to such extent as may seem best, or a rehearing of the charge ordered.

Judge Lawrence recently, in the case of Antonio Meastrogo, an Italian boy, who was committed to a children's institution after being arrested, with his father, for trying to earn a living with a hand-organ (the boy passing his cap for pennies), strongly gave it as his official opinion that the law relating to the commitment of children should be amended.

The boy was brought before Judge Lawrence on a writ of habeas corpus, and the judge very reluctantly dismissed the proceedings. Under the law he could do nothing else with the case. There was no redress for either father or child.

Judge Lawrence declared that the law in many cases worked in justice and was detrimental to the interests of the children and parents. Still, as the law stands, it is iron-bound, and that while it remained so it was useless to bring such cases into the Supreme Court.

Judge Lawrence, in discussing the nature of the law with an EVENING WORLD reporter, said:

"The views I expressed in connection with the Meastrogo case are not new ones by any means. I have long thought that the law in such cases is too harsh.

"I am not prompted by a spirit of animadversion towards any society in making these remarks. I simply recall one circumstance, have the same protection in law that an adult has.

"You take for instance, a man accused of the robbery of \$200. He has every opportunity of clearing his name. You take, on the other hand, a child. Have it once committed by a police justice, and if there is no technical error that settles it. There is no redress.

"Now, as a man and a judge I do not think that is right. No one's liberty or destiny should depend on the say of any one man, be he Police Justice or Supreme Court Judge."

"Do you recall any cases where it seemed as if justice were done in keeping the children from their parents?" asked the reporter.

"I do. I do not recall any given in my mind, but these cases have come before Supreme Court judges and while no doubt worthy of redress nothing could be done by us to help them. I refer to the case of the People vs. St. Dominic's Society, 34th of Hun's Reports, page 463; the matter of Moses, 18th of Abbot's new cases, page 196, and the case of Van Hatt against the City of New York, 38th of Hun's Reports, page 137. These are a few of many cases in which I think justice was done because we could do nothing towards restoring the children to their parents."

"Do your colleagues on the Bench hold the same view on this matter that you do?" asked the reporter.

"I am not prepared to speak for them, but I think they do. I know that Judge Andrews expressed about the same opinion six or eight months ago.

"At the worst," continued the judge, "even if the child does beg a penny in the street, I am not in favor of banishing her from her home and those who love her to the company of other children in a children's home institution. I think the law might be amended so as to allow some discretion in disposing of the cases, anyway."

A NOTE FROM ZALINSKI.

He Says that He Invited the German Baron to the Gun Test.

In your issue of Saturday, Feb. 2, reference is made to the presence of Baron von Sternburg, of the Imperial German Army, at the experiments with the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun. It is stated that the Baron was not invited. This is not so.

The Baron is a personal friend who has watched my experiments with interest for a number of years. As military attaché of the German Legation it is his duty to report to his Government matters of military interest transpiring in the United States. It is doubtless the case in this instance, and he is well aware of our present defenseless condition. It does not require a very elaborate system of espionage to ascertain that.

Match information regarding this given in published official reports, both of committees of Congress and boards of officers.

I invited the Baron to be present at the experiments both as a personal matter and for the reason that it is as well to let foreign governments know that we are not as wholly helpless as might be inferred from our present lack of military high-power power guns, and the long time which it will necessarily take to construct them. It is well for them to know that, notwithstanding this lamentable condition, we have at least one weapon which can be readily and quickly made, and having it we will be able to injure them seriously should they attack us. It will not be for them a "holiday walk-over."

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Feb. 4.

OUR AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

Will Master Workman Please Answer This?

The strike of the employees of horse-car lines, in my estimation, would stand a better chance of being successful if the sympathizers (and there are many) would come to the front with substantial aid. Is there a place where contributions would be received and distributed to the worthy and needy strikers? If so, what is the address? By publishing this, with the answer in THE EVENING WORLD, you will oblige the writer, and, perhaps, help those who will be slaves should organized labor fail to be recognized in this strike.

A FEW QUIET LITTLE SMILES.

THEY'RE NOT THE KIND YOU GET BETWEEN THE ACTS, BUT THEY WILL SERVE.

Very Likely.
(From Judge.)



Charitable Old Lady (to little beggar girl)—There's some bread for you. It's a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter and half a grated nutmeg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.

A Revival Echo.
(From the Burlington Free Press.)

Evangelist: My dear madam, have you ever experienced religion?

Old Lady—Law sakes, I've had twines of it.

Reportorial Memories.
(From the New York Weekly.)

Mother—I am glad to hear you went to church to-day. What was the sermon about?

Adult Son (a reporter)—I don't know, mother; I haven't written out my notes yet.

A Salt Lake Episode.
(From the Burlington Free Press.)

Citizen (showing the town to a famous baseball player)—Hello there goes Elder Plums, his nipe.

Baseball player (excitedly)—Where? Let's have a look at the boys.

Citizen—You mistake me. I mean his nine wives.

A Modern Raphael.
(From the Lincoln Journal.)

Tramp—Could you give an unfortunate man something to do, to earn a dollar or two?

Farmer—What can you do?

Tramp—I have longed for a profession. I was employed by several newspapers in that capacity.

Do you think that you could paint my barn?

Meeting the Dust.
(From the New York Weekly.)

Mr. Winks—My gracious! Look there where the sun comes in, and see the cloud of dust floating in the room.

Mr. Winks—Goodness me! Marie, come, lower this curtain.

A Coincidence.
(From the Chicago News.)

"My family," said Redtape, pompously, "is a distinguished one. It came to this country in the Mayflower."

"Why," observed Selvedge, "that was the name of the emigrant vessel that my cook came over in also."

A Plausible Theory.
(From the New York Weekly.)

Mrs. De Sweet—I cannot understand why so many cultured men are willing to leave all the happiness of home, all the blessings of civilization and spend a lifetime in explorations in such countries as Africa.

Col. Warmheart (gallantly)—All men, madam, are not blessed with such wives as Mr. De Sweet.

The Champion Sprinter.
(From Judge's Magazine.)

Mrs. Makehay (reading in a college paper about son John's marvellous record as a sprinter)—Sakes alive! And what's a sprinter got to do with education, I'd like to know.

Farmer Makehay (travelling)—Oh, that's nothing but college slang, Samantha. It means he's a chip of the old block.

A Parental Admonition.
(From the Lincoln Journal.)

Stern Parent—Johnny, I'm informed that you use a great deal of slang. Is it true?

"Yes, sir."

"And I have cautioned you against the vulgar habit—of times. I once more warn you that if you persist in using slang I'll take that strap from the wall and you'll find yourself in the soup."

From a Deep Sleep.
(From Judge.)



The Doctor (concluding a very impressive lecture)—Brethren, instead of desiring to depress you with the import of what I have said, I want to raise you.

Collapsing in rear seat, with a misty remembrance of the night before—I'll see you an' go you ten better.

WORLDINGS.

Mrs. William P. Frye, the wife of the Maine Senator, is said to be writing a society novel that will deal with official life in Washington.

Senator Coke and Senator Englis are confirmed cigarette smokers. The Texas statesman uses the ordinary brands, that sell for 10 cents a package, while Mr. Englis indulges in expensive cigarettes of the Moore brand.

The richest man in the British House of Commons is Mr. Isaac Holden, a member from Yorkshire. He was a poor bookkeeper, when he invented a machine that revolutionized the system of book-keeping. He now has an income of \$1,000,000 a year.

Emperor William is said to give strict attention to the minutest details of the housekeeping arrangements in his palace. He recently, as a matter of economy, issued orders that the royal breakfasts in Unter den Linden should not cost more than 60 cents a head.

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Does One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly considerable evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ARBITRATION.

Why Not Compel the Horse Rail-
roads to Adopt It?

The Public Should Not Suffer Because
Employees Have Grievances.

Let Them Be Submitted to Arbitration
and Keep the Roads Running.

A Bill Drawn by a Well-Known Lawyer for
the Law-Makers' Consideration.

Here is the draft of a law drawn at THE
EVENING WORLD's request by an eminent and
well-known lawyer in this city.

It makes mandatory the submission to ar-
bitration of all differences arising between the
street railroads of this city and their em-
ployees.

It is based on the principle that these rail-
roads are not private, but public enterprises,
and therefore should be subject to public con-
trol.

Some of the roads are indebted in large
sums to the city. Their charters are in some
cases tainted with bribery boudie. They en-
joy a public franchise for which they make
practically no return. They use the people's
property, and they should be held in
strict accountability to the people.

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THE WORLD: TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1893.

and to punish the refusal to obey such subpoena as a contempt.

Sec. 3. Immediately upon the designation or appointment of the said second arbitrator of such dispute as hereinbefore directed, the Mayor or any justice of the peace, or any other person designated as hereinbefore directed, shall receive notices on behalf of such employees of a time and place not less than two days thereafter for the taking of any evidence which may be produced before said Board of Arbitration either by said corporation or by such employees.

Sec. 4. The failure or neglect of such corporation to obey or conform to the directions of any final order of such Board of Arbitration shall be ground for the dissolution of such corporation, and any employee of such corporation who shall fail or neglect to obey the same, or who, by concerted action or agreement or prearrangement with ten or more other employees of such corporation shall within six months after the rendition of such order leave the employ of said corporation without its consent, or refuse to properly discharge the duties of his said employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

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